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such stately aloofness, did not provoke that intense love and enthusiasm excited by individual acts of mercy. . . . But his was not the impulsive charity that springs from an exuberant disposition. He gave because he thought it was his duty, not because he loved much."

Massey's grandson Charles Vincent\* recalled Massey as a "tall gaunt frock-coated figure, his features softened by a white beard, driving to church in an over-full landau behind a pair of well-chosen coach-horses with an old coloured coachman in antique garb on the box, while on the back seat he sat in supreme enjoyment with his adored grandchildren tumbling about his knees, a patriarchal figure of the old school." Not all the grandchildren received that affection and, as Vincent privately confessed to his own sons, Massey had been "bred in a narrow faith" and consequently had "blind spots" in his character. Yet, as historian Merrill Denison\* has observed, given the breadth of Massey's achievements and the range of reaction to him over time, any narrowly focused image "fails completely to capture any of the interesting conflicts of a rich and complex personality."

The *Star* correctly forecast that "Massey's reputation as a public benefactor lies in the hands of his executors." By his death, he had given away more than \$300,000 — on the music hall, on the mission, and on Methodist institutions (mostly colleges) from New Westminster to Sackville. Under his estate (worth almost \$2,200,000, most of it in business assets, including some \$150,000 in overdue "farmers' paper"), generous but not extravagant provision was made for the family. In the Chautauqua spirit of educational pursuit, major gifts were again made to Methodist colleges (Victoria College, Mount Allison College, and the newly founded American University in Washington). The residue, well in excess of \$1 million, was to be distributed by his executors in accordance with that spirit. The lengthy and difficult task was carried out by the reclusive Chester, his sister Lillian, and, later, Chester's son Vincent; it continues in the Massey Foundation.

DAVID ROBERTS

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**MASSEY, SAMUEL**, social worker, writer, and Church of England clergyman; b. 30 Dec. 1817 in Wincham, England, son of Samuel Massey, ship carpenter, and Ann Moreton; d. 10 June 1897 in Montreal.

Samuel Massey was born in a country cottage. Ivy, honeysuckle, and roses overspread the façade; poly-



## Mary Benedicta

Pierre Martel spent his entire life in L'Assomption, where he earned his living as a carpenter. Although he did not know how to write, he was extremely gifted musically and taught violin at the Collège de L'Assomption from 1837 to 1842. He formed and conducted the school's first band in 1837, and for several years he and his own children played at all the big celebrations organized by the college.

With his musical talent and manual skill, Martel started making instruments himself and soon gained some renown as a violin maker. In 1878 he exhibited two of the violins made in his workshop at the universal exposition in Paris. Their special tone earned him the praise of music critics of the day. He also sent 18 instruments he had made to Manitoba in 1884. When he died at the age of 90, after a three-day illness, the newspapers paid homage to "one of the most famous stringed-instrument makers in the country," who had "made hundreds of violins and cellos . . . distributed across Canada, in the United States, and in Europe."

Martel's musical abilities were inherited by his descendants. His son Zébedée, who became a notary and registrar for L'Assomption County, also taught music at the Collège de L'Assomption in 1867–68; another son, Élisée, a painter and decorator by trade, was a violinist and violin maker; one of his grandchildren was the well-known Montreal violinist, Oscar Martel\*, who had a career as a teacher and soloist performing in Europe and North America. The love of music was passed on from generation to generation, making the Martels one of those Quebec families who left their mark on musical history in the region.

GUYLAINE PICARD

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**MARY BENEDICTA, JOANNA HARRINGTON,** named Sister. See HARRINGTON

**MARY VINCENT, HONORIA CONWAY,** named Mother. See CONWAY

**MASSEY, HART ALMERRIN**, businessman, office holder, JP, and philanthropist; b. 29 April 1823 in Haldimand Township, Upper Canada, eldest son of Daniel Massey\* and Lucina Bradley; m. 10 June 1847 Eliza Ann Phelps in Gloversville, N.Y., and they had five sons, one of whom died in infancy, and a daughter; d. 20 Feb. 1896 in Toronto.

Born on his father's farm in Northumberland County, Hart Almerrin Massey was educated locally and at Watertown, N.Y., where he had relatives; between 1842 and 1846 he attended three sessions at Victoria College, Cobourg. An experienced teamster and farmer, he was given title to the homestead in January 1847, the year Daniel Massey opened a foundry near Newcastle. Five months later Hart married a young American girl whose Methodist Episcopal upbringing complemented his own devout Methodism (he had undergone conversion at age 15). They settled in Haldimand, where Massey came to notice as a school trustee, magistrate, and member of the local reform association.

In 1851 he moved to Newcastle, becoming superintendent of his father's works, and two years later, on 17 January, they formed a partnership, H. A. Massey and Company. By the late 1840s mechanization of agriculture had spread from the northeastern United States into Upper Canada, where the production of implements would be nurtured by protective tariffs, and patent legislation. Between 1851 and 1861 Hart, following rapid American technological developments with calculated interest, returned from trips to New York state with a series of production rights – for a mower, a reaper, a combined reaper and mower, and then a self-raking reaper – that were to enhance the reputation of the Massey foundry. At the provincial agricultural exhibition in October 1855 its implements garnered prizes. In February 1856, nine months before Daniel's death, the partnership was dissolved. Hart became sole proprietor of the business with Daniel's strong financial backing in the form of interest-free notes totalling £3,475. Under Hart's aggressive direction, the foundry flourished.

Having established an excellent credit rating, Massey enlarged the Newcastle works in 1857. An advertisement in the *Newcastle Recorder* listed a broad range of products, including steam-engines, lathes, stoves, tinware, and a combined mower and reaper "with Massey's improvements." It characteristically boasted that the firm could "compete with any establishment of a similar kind in Canada or the United States." Hart apparently did worry, however, about the dumping of implements in the province by American manufacturers during the economic recession of 1857 and he shared that concern at a meeting in Toronto for the promotion of Canadian industry. As a result of the tariff increases of 1857–58 [see William Cayley\*], American competitors were virtually excluded.



In 1861 some 31 factories (mostly foundries) in Upper Canada were producing agricultural implements worth more than \$454,000 annually. Contributing factors were the ready adoption of mechanical harvesting devices by farmers (beginning apparently in Northumberland and Durham counties), a scarcity of farm labour, increases in wheat production, completion of railways, and further reduction of American competition because of the Civil War. Massey recognized the potential, but his firm's output of implements was valued in the 1861 census at only \$2,000 and, as in most other factories, those implements still constituted a small segment of Massey's output. Greater annual production of implements was recorded for Massey's major competitors: Luther Demock Sawyer and P. T. Sawyer of Hamilton, Alanson Harris of Beamsville, Joseph Hall of Oshawa, Peter Patterson of Vaughan Township, William Henry Verity of Francistown (Exeter), and Ebenezer Frost and Alexander Wood of Smiths Falls. But only Hall had invested more in his works than Massey and only a few reported any concentrated production of mowers and reapers. In this line Massey would climb.

During the 1850s and early 1860s Massey consolidated his standing as an excellent business manager, developing sound networks of supply and distribution and the means for expansion. In 1861, a key year, he obtained the rights to produce a mower and a self-raking reaper invented by Walter Abbott Wood of New York. He immediately put these acclaimed machines into production and boldly presented them to the province's farming community. Having grasped early the need for advertising, Massey took steps during the winter of 1861-62 to publish his first profusely illustrated catalogue, using American graphics. It showed the medal awarded for his threshing machines in 1860 by the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Lower Canada. The prominent reference to successful field trials and prizes, much coveted by Massey for mass publicity, became a standard feature of his sales literature. In March 1864 fire destroyed the Newcastle works, forcing Massey to assume a \$13,500 loss, but the plant was soon rebuilt to meet a stream of orders for implements. Other products were dropped. In 1867 his combined reaper and mower, sent by the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada to the international exposition in France, won a medal, with Massey present to commence promotion. His first European orders followed. That year he brought into the business his 19-year-old son Charles Albert, a graduate of the British American Commercial College in Toronto who shared his father's entrepreneurial flair.

Rising also was Massey's prominence in Newcastle. For the local Methodist congregation he helped erect a new church and served as Sunday school superintendent. He continued to act as a magistrate,

and in 1861 was appointed coroner of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. A freemason, he joined Durham Lodge No. 66 in 1866, becoming a master mason 11 years later. He also became head of the Newcastle Woollen Manufacturing Company.

Such was Massey's commercial success that in September 1870 he took steps (effective in January) to have his company incorporated as a joint-stock firm, the Massey Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$50,000. Hart was president and Charles vice-president and superintendent, clearly his father's successor. In September 1871 Charles was left in charge when the Masseys, apparently because of Hart's ill health, moved to Cleveland, Ohio. Chester Daniel\*, the sickly second son, engrossed in Methodist activity, saw in the move "God's guiding hand to bring Father under better influences . . . and for the spiritual general good of our whole family." Massey meant to enjoy his semi-retirement: in 1874 he built a "princely mansion" on Euclid Avenue at the edge of the city. Shocked, Chester soon accepted it: "Father said he wouldn't live on any other street."

The Masseys remained in Cleveland until 1882. Hart took well to life there and in 1876 became an American citizen. Politically, his reform interests may have become Democratic leanings, but that is uncertain, for the family admired Republican presidents Ulysses S. Grant and Rutherford Birchard Hayes. He travelled a great deal, touring the southern states a number of times, once in 1873 with the Reverend William Morley Punshon\*. Soon after the move, Hart, his daughter, Lillian Frances\*, and Chester had entered Ohio's Methodist community; Hart was particularly active in the erection of churches, sabbath school affairs, camp meetings, and conferences. As president of the trustees of First Methodist Episcopal Church, he sanctioned a typically Methodist set of "General Rules," drafted by Chester. Those prohibiting "laying up treasure upon earth" and borrowing money or "taking up goods" without the "probability of paying" give point to the family's evolving philosophy of philanthropy and its reconciliation of wealth and faith.

During these years Massey became imbued with the evangelicalism of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He early embraced the principles of the Chautauqua Assembly, established at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., in 1874 by Lewis Miller, another manufacturer of agricultural implements, and Methodist Episcopal clergyman John Heyl Vincent, whose stepsister would marry Chester. Organized as a popular religious-educational movement in a camp setting, the assembly also became for many rich Methodists a summer resort. Massey, a trustee, had a tent and in 1880 he erected a "fine cottage of the Swiss style of architecture."



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